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## -- Sixteen Pages --

"A false balance is abomination to the Lord; but a just weight is His delight."-Proverbs, xi, 1.

For the real American citizen there can be no enemy's country within the borders of the United States.

advanced all along the line, and yet no one has charged a complicity between the b. o. of the P. and the bulls of the stock

Farmers who think they would get a dollar a bushel for wheat under free-silver coinage should remember that 53 cents' worth of silver and 47 cents' worth of wind do not make a dollar.

Scientists who know all about it here, but who have never tried it at 83 degrees, say that Dr. Nansen had passed the danger line. Being on the spot, the Doctor may be regarded as the best judge of the degree of danger.

The charge that those who are called cap-Italists are closing factories for political the effect that "we will compel capitalists to run their business and give employ-

It is more than probable that the United be compelled to pay for the lives of the three Italians who have been lynched in Louisiana. Italy does not take much care of its subjects when at home, but when they are slain by mob violence exacts a good price for their

The allusions of the Republican press to the forthcoming speech of General Harrion the issues of the hour the he would open the campaign for the whole country just as effectually as he will by speaking in New York.

Mr. W. C. Paris writes a letter to the Chicago Post to the effect that the mine owners who have telegraphed that they had never contributed to Mr. Bryan's support as a lecturer probably told the truth, but it is equally true that Bryan was paid at the rate of \$6,000 a year, and that the checks were made in his favor and passed through a bank in Lincoln, Neb.

The speech of Senator Sherman is a modcuracy. There is no attempt at oratory, states so clear that any man who who have complained the past week of too much Bryan" would find it profitable to compare his vagueness with Sherman's

During the past ten days the newspapers which give the news have devoted much of their space to Mr. Bryan's trip and his oratory. Mr. Bryan is done, having been taken off the road by his managers for a month. The coming week the other side a large space in all newspapers. In this issue will be found the speeches of Senator Sherman and his colleague, ex-Governor Foraker.

Already the striking tailors in New York have established seventy-five co-operative trouble is with contractors, who take the work from the clothing manufacturers and desire a large profit as middle men. It is said that this change promises the best results, as the co-operative shops can compete with the contractors successfully.

The railway employes at Logansport, of railway men in favor of sound money, by seventy-seven employes of all departclass have more at stake in the money question than the employes of ratirowis.

Four years ago, when General Weaver, of Iowa, Populist candidate for President, and Mrs. Lease, went to Georgia to advocate his election they fled the State because of assaults with stale eggs, and the Atlanta Constitution headed an amusing account of the assault with "Weaver Skips." Now that he is following the Bryan boom and is candidate for elector, the Constitution refers to him as "a man of high patriotism

The central New York Chautauqua Asheadquarters of the Honest Money League, and Mr. Cockran at Assembly Park at such gentlemen referred to, and Mr. Cockran has bate. As Mr. Bryan is traveling on his cratory he ought not to object.

that "a silver dollar is sixteen times as was not vouched for by the Pittsburg Disgold weighs \$4 per cent. more than a piece of silver of the same dimensions.

### A REALITY LIKE A ROMANCE.

A few years ago the opinion was quite general among those who watch the movement of the precious metals that the output of the gold fields was slowly but surely falling off, and that in a short time a gold famine would be inevitable. This opinion was sustained by statistics. The highest annual output of gold was that of 1853-\$155,450,000. Twenty years later it was only \$96,200,000. It probably would have continued if the supply had depended upon placer mining; but early in the last decade science and capital began experiments to ascertain if the gold imprisoned in the hard quartz in small quantities could be profitably set free. It took time to make the experiments, but at length the ingenuity of man has triumphed. The flinty quartz must give up its precious metal. In 1890 the world's output of gold was \$120,519,600; in 1894 it had risen to \$180,625,100; in 1895 it was \$203,500,000; this year it will exceed \$220,000,000, and men who are familiar with the subject predict that in 1900 the output of the gold mines will be worth \$300,000,000. A plethora of gold s now more probable than was a famine twenty-five years ago.

Mr. Carpenter's letter in this issue of th Journal relative to gold mining at Cripple Creek reads more like a romance of the order of the Arabian Nights than a reality of to-day. In the working of those great mines there is no longer uncertainty. Practically tens of millions of the precious metal are in sight, one owner saying that he is in no hurry to reach it, as it is safer in the The day after Mr. Bryan's speech stocks | which Mr. Carpenter gives of the men changed from poverty to the affluence of successful of these men was a native of vantage for several reasons to leave Indiana. He was a carpenter, but, drifting into Colorado, be became a miner and a luckless prospector, losing in one venture the little he had saved in a previous one. He knew the whole there was of poverty and kept at work. One day on an abandoned claim he knocked a piece from a rock which revealed signs of an abundance of gold. As he went on the precious metal seemed in the roots of the grass awaiting him. In a few days this victim of years of To-day he is many times a millionaire. He

> which held them for years, to enjoy the boundless life which it is generally believed that wealth affords. If they were younger they might go forth into the world; but many of those who came into millions thus suddenly by mining have soon become th victims of dissipation and reckless speculaion. In other cases, sons and daughters, who are not educated, come into these great fortunes to scatter them in riotous living. So far as those who so suddenly come into these millions are personally concerned, it would be generally better for them if they had not done so. The ex-Indiana carpenter is now troubled about the care of his millions, spending with the penuriousness of a man to whom a dollar in the future cannot be so changed that he instrumental in broadening the basis of that credit which carries forward the work

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES.

Few persons are aware of the vigor with

which archaeological investigations have been prosecuted during the last few years or of the interesting discoveries that have repeated efforts to discover the north pole and the voyages of arctic exploration which have been prosecuted with so much zeal, intelligence and energy are fully equaled by the efforts that have been makby discovering new records and remains of antiquity. And the efforts in the latter field have been much more fruitful than those in the former, for, while the pole has not been discovered nor much if anything added to geographical or scientific knowledge concerning the polar region, every year brings new discoveries in the field of prehistoric antiquities and new explanations of facts hitherto misunderstood. so that our whole appreciation of ancient life and manners is gradually changing. by British, German and American societies tions was begun by Dr. J. P. Peters, of Philadelphia, at the head of an expedition fitted out by the University of Pennsylvenia, which has established a department of archaeology. Dr. Peters began his ex-8,000 inscribed clay tablets and fragments, some of great interest. They were taken 3,800 years before Christ. Later discoverles by Dr. Peters have enabled him to follow a direct line back as far as 7,000 fixed by the Bible. Other explorations dred years anterior to the time of Moses,

ment attributed to him. In fact, many of the ancient records recently discovered furnish confirmation of the historical parts of the Old Testament. There never has been a time when these explorations were as they are at present, and they are likely to result in further discoveries both interesting and important.

ARCTIC EXPLORATIONS. If Dr. Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, s correct, he reached a point 86 degrees and 14 minutes north in his search for the this point is four degrees further north than any other explorer has reached is not sustained by the record. May 13, 1882, Gen. W. Greely reached 83 degrees 24 minutes, which was the highest record to that date. If Dr. Nansen has made 86 degrees 14 minutes he has reached a point further north than General Greely of 2 degrees 54 minutes, or about 200 miles nearer the north

The first recorded effort to reach the hemisphere, reached 72 degrees 12 minutes sphere, John Barents made 72 degrees 20 minutes July 14, 1594. With other explorers 19, 1596. Henry Hudson reached 80 degrees and 23 minutes July 13, 1607, in the eastern hemisphere. No one surpassed that record until William Scoresby reached 81 degrees 0 minutes May 24, 1806. The celebrated Kane expedition made its highest latitude June 24, 1854-80 degrees 10 minutes. July 23, 1827, Parry made 82 degrees 45 minutes. Sept. 25, 1875, G. S. Nares made 82 degrees minutes. As above stated, A. W. Greely exceeded this last latitude by four minutes.

During the past three hundred years scores of expeditions have been made in them being to reach what is known as the north pole. Many lives have been lost in these expeditions and several millions of dollars have been wasted. Now and then an expedition has never been heard of and several others have been rescued by other expeditions organized for that purpose. If any scientific knowledge of practical value, which should be the end of al proclaimed. A number of the explorers interesting books, but, after all, in praccovered. Ere long adventurous scientists Suppose the earth's axis should be reached, what could be gained thereby? To the

The editor of the Bedfordshire Times and Independent, published in Bedford, Engiand, recently conceived the happy thought of bringing the mother city in touch with its namesakes across the water. There are United States and Canada, and the Times for the purpose of collecting information that, as it says, "would place the old mother at home on speaking terms with dustries. Mr. J. Harrison, associate edvery entertaining account of his city American readers flatter themselves that they are well posted on the history, geography and social conditions of England, but it is safe to say that the macient Bedford, except as it is associated with the name of John Bunyan. To some it recalls the name of Howard, the philanthropist, but comparatively few can tell anything of the early history or of the quainted with these things helps to estabof bringing about such friendship, and the

Journal is glad to do its part in furthering the English editor's plan. On the market yesterday morning a farmer was complaining of the abundance of plenty of stuff, but I can't get anything for it. Why, I've got ten acres of fine sugar sweet corn and I can't get but 3 the first speaker. "Of course, 3 cents a dozen for corn is cheap, but it beats nothing. A quarter of a cent an ear isn't much, but it counts up right fast. It wouldn't take very long to pull thirty-four dozen. That would bring a dollar, and I never knew a time when a dollar would go as far picking thirty-four dozen ears of corn. A man could do it while he was standing around berating the hard times, and, as the second speaker above quoted said there never was a time when a dollar would go further than it does now for groceries, dry goods or anything else. The average American wants to make too much money and get rich too fast. He should learn not to despise the day of small things.

Crossing the Atlantic ocean in six days sailed from Savannah, Ga., to Russia, by way of England, and returned to New York and they reveal an interesting degree of | The earliest regular transatlantic line Mr. Bryan's definitions of a dol- | chief cities of Babylon had libraries, some | its first steamer across in 1840. ar was given in Pittsburg, which was of which were founded six thousand years many years ten days was the average time

ago, and at the very time when Abraham | of crossing, but it was gradually reduced was born a Chaldean poet was composing until about eight days became the usual a great epic in twelve books which formed | time. This has been steadily lessened until now we have a floating palace that makes the passage in six days and thirty-one min-

> It is an interesting question how far the introduction of refrigeration in ocean steamers may be destined to affect prices. By this process meats, butter, poultry, eggs and game are transported frozen from Australia, New Zealand, South America and India directly through the tropics and under the equator with safety and great dispatch. This brings the world nearer together, and the farmers and producers of all countries into direct competition. The effect seems to be that if American farmers are to raise a surplus and market it at all, it must be at such prices as are made by their competitors in other countries. It all goes to prove the necessity of developing and protecting a home market.

Word comes from Pittsburg that the iron, steel and glass manufacturers, who have for some time been making a canvass to ascertain the truth about the freesilver movement, are now in possession of facts which warrant them in the conclusion that the silver craze is on the wane As a result, mills and factories which were resumed, with few exceptions. This starting up is, it should be emphasized, the result of canvasses which have led the manu-Barents reached 79 degrees 49 minutes June | facturers to believe that the election of McKinley is assured. That is, as the probability of the opening of the mints dies out, the opening of the mills has begun.

The treasurer of Scott county, Kansas, clared that \$146,000 of county bonds and are void-a fact upon which he congratulates the people of Scott county. The bends were issued in payment for county improvements, but the spirit of Populism which has cursed Kansas caused the county official to offer congratulations because the purchasers, who may be officers of savings banks, will be robbed.

Women suffragists in Illinois are happy over a decision of the Attorney-general of the State to the effect that a woman can ship treasurer. He pointed out that the barred from any occupation, profession or employment, except 'military," and held that as "persons" includes both sexes, women were eligible to an appointive office the same as men. Sure enough; if a woman is not a person what is she?

BUBBLES IN THE AIR,

No Hypocrite. "Don't you think that Worrible is a bit

No. indeed! I believe that when he said he would be glad to see the day when every man who disputed his behef would be strung up by the neck, that he meant every word he said."

Reminder of Duty. "If you don't give me a quarter," said ittle Willie, "I'm going to tell about you

"But I hadn't even thought of kissing your sister." protested the young man. "You ain't?" said Willie, puzzled. "Then

Doesn't Know He is Well Off. "What an idiot human nature is in general," said the cornfed philosopher, as he eaned his chair against the wall and appropriated the grocer's particular fan. "For instance, I know of a nineteen-yearboy who is right in the throes and thrills of a first love affair, and still that kid is kicking because he is not old enough

An Impossible Conversation.

"My dear," said he, "that waist doesn't fit you in the back at all." "It doesn't matter." said she. "People in front of me can't see it, and I don't care what they say behind my back.'

The feminine reader is allowed the choice of two solutions: Either the woman who didn't care about the fit of her waist was fibbing, or, what is more likely, she never

# SCIENTIFIC.

An injection into the nose of hydrogen peroxide is Dr. E. P. Edwards's remedy for persistent nose bleeding. The California trap-door spider (Cteniza

Californica) has been seen by Dr. Davidson made a hole large enough to conceal itself in two hours. When the young emerge they at once build their own minlature nests, renewing them every spring until they reach full size.

A German investigator, O. Zoth, has transparency of alcohol for Roentgen rays is 600, that of water 300, cork 2,450, ebonite 150, plate glass 29, magnesium 36, alumin-25, lead 0.29, gold 0.28 and platinum 0.25. Solid substances and their powders are slightly different in transparency, proving that there is some reflection or refrac-

The name of "ceramic stone" has been bottles, window panes, etc.-is reduced to powder, different kinds are mixed if variegated color is desired, and the pulverized material is devitrified by passing successively through two furnaces, the second being one of high temperature. The pasty mass is then passed under a press, which gives it shape and consistence.

Specimen sections of the terrestrial globe eighty-four feet in diameter, the scale being one-five-hundred-thousandth, or about eight miles to the inch, have been made in London by Mr. T. Ruddiman Johnston, F. R. S., who believes such a globe can be finished in two years. Every important geographical feature and every town of 5,000 inhabitants will be shown. The globe will be revolved slowly, and will be viewed from a spiral gallery running several times around it to the north pole at the top.

A discovery expected to be of importance in time of war is claimed by Colonel Belon, of the French artillery. When a telphone is placed sufficiently near a telegraph line, yet, without actual contact, certain sounds are heard on the passage of a current along the telegraph line, and long experiment this observer has been able to separate these sounds into the characters of the Morse alphabet, and to draw up a system by which any person can learn with practice to read the message passing over the wires from the telephonic This makes it practicable to 'tap" a telegraph line without interfering with its current or giving any indication whatever to stations along the line

Several years ago M. Moissan, whose researches with the electric furnace have laid the foundation of a new and important branch of chemistry, discovered that when iron saturated at a high temperature with carbon is cooled under pressure, a portion of the carbon crystallizes as minute dia-This has led M. Rossel to suspect that diamonds may be formed in the nanufacture of very hard steels. Examination of many samples of such steels proves this to be the case, very crystals having been found, the largest only a fiftieth of an inch in diameter, but having all the chemical and physical properties of true diamonds. The crystals are sold in London for £5.256. This Psalter It is, however, accepted as a truth by the obtained by dissolving the metal in acid, was printed in 1459 for the use of the Ben-

then treating the residue successively with concentrated nitric acid, potassium chlo-rate and hydrofluoric and sulphuric acids,

Papyrolith, the invention of Otto Kraner, of Chemnitz, is a novelty in flooring material, being a special preparation of paper pulp, which is sold as a dry powder. When mixed with water, it may be spread like mortar over stone, cement or wood where it dries quickly, and may be smooth ly planed. It may be tinted almost any color, adapting it for parquetry with variegated borders, or for panels and mo-saics. Among the advantages claimed are freedom from crevices, deadening noise and poor conduction of heat, considerable elasticity, safety from fire, remarkable durability. It may be used for wainscoting and other architectural purposes as well as for flooring. A still more curious use for paper is announced in the form of a bathing towel, which consists of a full suit of blotting paper, into which the bather steps from the water. It dries the entire body in a second.

A novel school exercise proposed by Dr Brudenell Carter, an English oculist, is that of "seeing competitions," which he believes would result in decided improvement of the eyesight. Tests of the eyes of over 8,000 London pupils have given no particular evidence of injury from the conditions of study. About 40 per cent. had absolutely normal vision in both eyes, an equal proportion nearly normal, while the remainder were perfect in only one eye-usually the right. Country children have better eyesight than city children, boys better than girls. "Long sight" is most frequent irregularity, and the daptable condition of the eyes in youth overcomes this for a time, while early resort to spectacles is a permanent remedy unless the trouble is aggravated by poor feeding or bad light. Training in the art of seeing-which must be begun in childod to be effective-would have given better sight to many persons. Rapid and clear observation is largely a matter of teaching and practice, and in the case of animals and savages, who are compelled to depend so much on their natural powers, it is very highly developed.

While it is well known that religious ascetics in India appear to remain cataleptic sleep for weeks or months and has been taking selographs of the trunks awaken on an appointed day, and sleeping fakirs have even exhibited themselves publicly in London, it is a singular fact that no scientific investigation has been reported. The three sleepers who showed in in London have been a sensation of the Millennium Exposition at Budapest. They are powerful, intelligent-looking young men, who claim to be finely educated and to Empress Taltu. Another law prohibits devout theologians. The sleep is preceded tobacco smoking. This is explained by the down in a glass coffin, receives the password that is to arouse him, and, under the influence of suggestion on the part of his associates and strong ante-suggestion. quickly falls into his long slumber. One takir has slept eight days, another fifteen days, while the final and great performance is a sleep of thirty days while buried under ground. The ceremony of awakening is begun by prayers of the fakir attendants, who then breathe upon the sleeper, rub him, open his eyelids, breathe upon his tongue, etc., for about haif an hour, when he begins to breathe and move, and, after feeding with milk, is made to hear the passward, and again lives. In the excitement of these it is said, spectators have fainted. sleeping, the pulse of the subject fell from seventy to sixty beats per minute, respiratory movements from eighteen to three body temperature from 99.5 degrees to 96.6 degrees, and a sleep of eight days caused a loss of ten pounds in weight.

### SHREDS AND PATCHES.

One good deed is worth a bushel improp erly made out and recorded.-Texas Sifter. The age of a tree can be estimated by counting its rings, but it isn't so with woman.-Texas Sifter. A new recipe for making people happy: Visit them and they will be happy you go .- Atchison Globe. Whenever old Sol says "Wilt thou? nowadays, everybody knows what happens.-Chicago Dispatch. George Washington was the father of his country, but no one ever called him Pop.-Philadelphia Telegraph.

knowing the difference between thrift and stinginess.-Milwaukee Journal. If you can convince a man who thinks he is a martyr that he is only a chump, not much more is necessary .- Puck. It may be that care will kill a cat, but a flobert rifle poked through the blinds

Many a life has been spoiled by not

wonder what she told me to say that to is generally more expeditious .- Boston There are men in town pulling off polit-

ical controversies who should be in the pulling off fodder.-Galveston When a man talks to himself when there

complimentary of her.-Atchison There would be very few windows bro-

ken if they waited for the man without sin to cast the first stone.-New Orleans Picayune. She-Lord De Liverus says that my

beauty intoxicates him. Pater-And he wants to marry you so as to try the gold cure, eh?-Truth. No girl over sixteen should say that she is "impulsive." Impulsiveness is no excuse

for an old woman making a goose of herself.-Atchison Globe. "There is a report that Buzbee has a large floating debt," announced the cashier to the teller. "Yes, sir; an \$80,000 steam yacht."-Detroit Free Press.

The question of the propriety of riding a

#### on the subject.-Buffaio Commercial. LITERARY NOTES.

John Morley's "Life of Richard Cobden" be published in the autumn. It is heralded as a work of unusual importance. Mr. Kipling's new volume of ballads, "The Seven Seas," is coming out in October. It is to contain some heretofore unpublished ballads as well as many which have appeared in periodicals since the pubication of his last book of verse.

The largest sum paid for a single novel is said to have been £50,000, paid to Alphonso Daudet for "Sapho," published in Twenty thousand pounds was received by Victor Hugo for "Les Misera-bles," which was published in ten languages.

Mr. Blackmore has just celebrated his seventy-first birthday; George Macdonald and Mrs. Oliphant are each sixty-eight; Miss Braddon is fifty-nine; Sir Waiter

sant fifty-eight, Ouida fifty-six and Mr. William Black fifty-five. Dean Farrar's new book, "The Bible What It Is and What It Is Not." is now going through the press, but no date can yet be fixed for its publication. The work has been a long time in the writing, and is expected to prove a very important contribution to the discussion of the Scrip-

Professor Vambery is finishing the translation of a Turkish book, of interest to tral Asia. It is an account of the travels and adventures of Sidi Ali Reis, a Turkish admiral, in the time of Suitan Soleiman the Magnificent, who visited India, Afghanistan, central Asia and Persia during The volume of short stories said to be

daughter) will be published in this country by Roberts Brothers. An English critic intimates that it is only in Spectre of the Real," the last story in the volume, that the hand of Mr. Hardy appears. It is a somber, striking and unpleasant tale of married life. ready, not only in the original, but in Ger-

man, English and French translations, in

written in collaboration by Thomas Hardy

and Mrs. Henniker (Lord Houghton's

December. He has just entered his sixtyninth year, and enjoys the perfect health peculiar to literary men who do not overwork or dissipate. Is the genius ever uncertain of his own powers? Coleridge was not, at least. In a long letter (to John Thelwall) which has just been sold at auction in London he "I shall live down all your objec-I doubt not that the time will come when all our utilities will be directed in one simple path. . . I am not fit for

far distance from the taper in my cottage

public life; yet the light shall stream to a

edictine monks in the cloister of St. James, in Metz. As far as known, there are only bree copies of this book yet extant. Accordingly the Metz Psalter is even rarer and more expensive than the Mazarin Bi-ble of 1455, of which it is known that there are still fifteen copies in existence.

A translation has been made by Mr. David Cuthbertson of the Chevalier Ramsay's "History of the Life of Fenelon." This work was published anonymously in siastical and philosophical discussions and personal oppositions in the time of enelon, Bossuet and their contemporaries. The book has long been out of print and is rare. The translator, who is assistant librarian in the University of Edinburgh, has added notes and a biographical moir. The book will be issued in Octoand may be obtained directly from

At its last meeting the French Academy received letters from Emile Zola and Jules | quate means for the detection and capture Delafosse, each presenting his own name as candidate for the fauteuil of M. Jules | most notable recent case is that of Dun-Simon. In May Zola appeared as a candidate for the place of Alexandre Dumas, ils, at the same time that Gaston Paris was elected to succeed Dr. Pasteur. Eight ballots were cast. Zola led in nearly all of them, but in the last two stood eight against sixteen cast for Barboux. No final result was obtained. The next election will take place in October, and it is Douglass was killed, but who did the killthought that the author of "Rome" stands best chance of his life of being then

### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

When Schumann was in love he wrote, wish I were a smile, that I might play

bout your cheeks.' The Queen of Servia, it is said, eschews soft bed and avoids the down pillows as she would the plague. She sleeps on a narrow divan spread with a hard, unyielding mattress, and without the vestige of a

Queen Amelia of Portugal, the loveliest crowned head in Europe, and eldest daughter of the late Comte de Paris, has turned the application of the X rays to a novel of the various court ladies, exhibiting them to the subjects of the experiments, with the purpose of demonstrating the evils of tight lacing

Menelek, the Emperor of Ethiopia Negus of Abyssinia, has promulgated sevgold. This privilege is reserved exclusively by fasting and long prayer. The fakir fact that Menelek noticed one day that a one of his ancestors.

David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University, was telling a fairy tale to his 'But," the practical little maid objected, there ain't any such thing as a fairy. Perhaps, Barbara," said her learned faher, mindful of certain philosophers, "perhaps there isn't any such thing as anything." "Oh, yes, there is," cried the child, "there is such a thing as a squash."

India is a nation of pawnshops, according to General Booth. The people think the money. They put in pledge their lands, jewelry, themselves, their children their grandchildren, and cases have even been known where a father, to obtain meney to defray the expenses of his daughter's wedding, has pledged as collateral the first child to be born of the union.

European journals report that Henry Brest, through whom the Venus de Milo has just died, over 100 years old, on the Isiand of Milo, where he had married a Greek woman. He happened to be on the spot when the peasants first dug up the statue, and, struck by its beauty, induced them to keep the discovery secret, notified French consul and arranged for the delivery of the statue to the crew of the French man-of-war that came to Milo to carry it

Among the vagrants caught on the recent raids on the Bois de Boulogne was a man who proved that he had an income of 6,000 francs a year. He declared that he had not slept under a roof in ten years, and that he could not breathe behind a shut door. He spent his days in the National Library, went to a theater in the evening, then turned into the Bois or under a bridge to sleep. He kept a trunk with clothes at a railroad station. went into the washroom there to change henever he felt it was necessary. podce say that he spends a good deal of money in charity. They had to release

A pretty story of Professor Herkomer is one of the London papers. His aged father, who lives with him in in clay in his early life. He has recently taken to it again; but his fear is that soon his hands will lose their skill and his work will show the marks of imperfection. It is his one sorrow. At night he goes to his early rest, and when he has gone, Herkomer, the talented son, goes into the studie takes up his father's feeble attempts and makes the work as beautiful as art can make it. When the old man comes down in the morning he takes the work and looks at it, and rubs his hands and says: Ha: I can do as well as ever I did.

Mr. Walter Damrosch, the distinguished musician and composer, of New York, sonin-law of the late Hon. James G. Blainc. Harbor, says of the women's clubs of the West: "The especially interesting features of the artistic life in Western towns are the women's clubs, and in these the culture and intellectual life seems to be cenwheel to church will probably remain an | tered. They have a tremendous influence, concerts are given and that the artists are persuaded to come there. very little in New York of what happens in other cities of the country, but it would surprise New Yorkers to see the activity with which the club women advance the interests of culture in Western towns.'

Come, gentle rain, we pine for thee; The world is blisterin'; Oh, swoop in torrents wild and free And fill our cistern.

-Chicago Record The bloomer girl, with winsome grace, Confuses one and all, They look an instant on her face And then their glances fall. -Brooklyn Life.

### EARLY WINE DRINKING. Some First Medal Thirsts. Newcastle Chronicle

In the first days of Rome wine was almost unknown. As late as the second Samnite war, 304, the Dictator Papirius vowed a small cup of wine of Jupiter as he most costly gift, if he should be victorious, which he was in 305-that is, almost 150 years after the foundation of Rome, wine was rarer than gems. And for centuries after the Samnite wars, though wine was imported in increasing quantities, drinking habits did not become general until the time of Julius Caesar, when it began to be cultivated in Italy. During the reigns of Augustus and his immediate successors wine culture and makng became a passion among the Romans. During the empire it abounded, and history shows beyond question that enervaloose merals, corruption and crime increased among the Romans in almost an exact ratio to the increase of their habits

Even the Stoics-those severe philoso-

hers who held that human conduct must

tions of the four cardinal virtues. dence, justice, temperance and fortitudeeven they sometimes intoxicated themselves for the "refreshment of their souls." The women were as abandoned to drink loose living and prided themselves on being able to stand as much wine as the And most conspicuous in these debaucheries were the Caesar, and the Emperors Caligula Nero, Vitelilus, Domitian. And yet in this very Rome, steeped in runkenness, licentiousness and crime, the vestal fire was kept inviolate and sacred. and we find, in Tacitus Annals, that even vero, upon venturing into the Temple of Vesta, was "seized with a sudden tremor throughout his body, either from dread of the Deity or in an access of the fear with which the recollection of his ill deeds ever oursued him." The same multitude who ould abandon themselves to all excesses of the Bacchana ia approved the condemnation to living burial of a vestal on mere aspicion of impurity, and could callously ook on at the whipping to death (accordng to law, Livy, 22, 57) of a vestal's paranour, so little was it understood that na ional safety depended on character, not on the inviolability of shrines.

Now, have the lessons of the past borne fruit in the present century? All wines intended for export are "fortified"-that is, All wines coholized-on the pretext that only by this method can they be prevented from souring, a questionable statement when aserted of any well-made and matured wine. various European governments.

# BLACK TRACKERS

AUSTRALIANS WHO CAN FOLLOW TRAILS BETTER THAN HOUNDS.

Examples of Remarkable Sagneity of Native Bushmen Doing Police Service for Ranch Owners.

San Francisco Chronicle. Some recent crimes that have shocked the community render it apparent that the authorities have not at their disposal adeof the perpetrators of these crimes. The ham, the San Jose murderer, who might have been easily captured under certain conditions. Another case is that of Sheriff Douglass, who has just met his death in the discharge of his duty in Nevada county. There is a doubt as to how Sheriff ing is not an assured fact. All these doubts would be set at rest if the State had in its employ two or three experienced Australian black trackers. For the purpose of trailing fugitives in rural districts outside of cities and towns, and in wild and waste places beyond civilization, the Australian blacks have the sagacity of bloodhounds and the advantage of speech in communicating their discoveries.

In New South Wales and Victoria the aboriginal native is almost extinct, but in Queensland, the northern territory of south Australia and west Australia, there are still plenty of them. The black mounted police of Queensland is a smart and efficient body of men that has done wonders for the protection of white settlers in the sparsely populated districts of that immense colony, and California would have no difficulty in securing the services of one or two of the trackers who have been thoroughly trained in this force. For service in this State, however, it might be better to employ half-casts, who are just as good trackers when they have grown up with the aboriginal tribes in which they were born. In the case ood Australian black tracks would never have lost his tracks after being put on to them until he found his In the case of Sheriff Douglass he would have told from the tracks on ground just how many men were and how the shooting occurred, and which way the third man went, if there was a The best trackers in Queens could be engaged for this State at \$25 a month, their ciothes and rations. It may be of interest to give some in stances of the skill of these black trackers in following a trail. Out in the Never used to be called when it was first taken up, nearly every white man used to have one or more "black boys" attached to him. These boys were used mostly for driving horses and for tracking mis steck. By the camp fire at nights, after the virtues of his horse the stockman's ommonest subject of conversation was the merits of his "nigger" as a tracker. Disission used to wax warm on the subject and an excited stockman has been heard to declare, and, like St. Peter of old, confirm it with an oath, that his particular black boy "could track a moscuito over FOLLOWING AN OLD TRAIL.

When settlement reached out west in Queensland beyond the Peak downs, the first station taken up was at the Aramac. The superintendent was a man of wonderful nerve and endurance. He was a man six feet six inches in height, of enormous physical strength, but gentle as a woman unless he thought that wrong had been done, and then God help the man that did it. On one occasion he had discharged one of the shepherds at an out station. The man went in, drew his pay, and stated that the superintendent said he was to take a remarkably fine collie dog with him. He was allowed to take the dog and started off. Seven days later the superinten came home and learned of the theft of his log. He immediately started in purs taking two black boys, well mounted, with him. A mile beyond the Aramac town they picked up the track of a man le a dog. The black boys got one on each side of it and never left it until on the afternoon of the second day out they ran down the man, who had seven days' start o them. He was camped at a place called Douglas Pond. The superintendent made him cook supper, then inflicted an amount of corporal punishment on him that hyper-sensitive people might think excessive, and finally flung him into the creek to cool off This remarkable piece of tracking was done through country heavily sheep, which obliterate tracks almost as effectually as a heavy fall of rain. On one occasion I was hunting valuable bull that had wandered away an joined in with a neighbor's cattle, a here of some ten thousand head. I had with me an excellent black boy, and he tracked the bull for over thirty miles till we found him right in the middle of my neighbor's cattle. Among the millions of hoof prints my black fellow never lost the trail he was fo for more than a few seconds at a ti On one occasion at Christmas time I took this same black boy with me from land down into New South Wales. the holiday season with some friends on the Upper Murray river, not very far from Mount Kosciusko, the highest pinnacle of the Australian Alps. The aboriginal blacks have long ago disappeared from that section of the country, and my black boy was looked upon as somewhat of a cust

and the news of his arrival soon circulated in the district. TRACKED FIFTY MILES. A few days after our arrival word was brought in that a young woman who had lost her baby had gone crazy and wandered away in the bush. A search party had been out looking for her for several days, but cculd find no trace. I, of course, at once started out to join the search. Taking my black boy, we rode together to the woman's house, where I showed him a pair of her shoes. The ground was very much trampwide cast, about three miles out, riding in a circle. Close to the bank of the Murray river the tracker hit the trail, and we followed it as fast as our horses could walk. though some of it was over shingly peb The Scarcity of the Article Produced I could see nothing, but was rewarded after a few miles by striking a soft patch of clay where the footprints of a woman were That summer the Murray was very

> low-Christmas, of course, is a where it was only knee deep. My which she had probably garter. Hitherto we had followed up the river and were nearly thirty miles the woman's home. After crossing the river the tracks followed down about fifteen miles we found tunate girl. She was sitting under a watbush and singing to herself. not look in the least exhausted and had been gathering ferns and flowers, of which she had quite a stock. She did not see u and ran. I followed her, bidding the black fellow keep back She let me join her after a little, but would not let the boy come near. She said he was the devand he certainly looked ugly enough for it. I took the black boy's horse an put her on it, letting him follow on foot. she talked perfectly coherent all the way me until she came in sight of the house and then she broke out in a perfect storm of maniacal fury. She subsequently re-covered her reason, had a number of children and is now a strong woman, mentally and physically

Instances could be multiplied to any extent of the services of the Australian boriginals in tracking, but eno been said to show that it is at least worth while for the authorities in this State to make some inquiry into the subject of utilsecretary, or the Chief Commissione Police at Brisbane, Queensland, would willingly give all the information that may be desired.

# A Little Mixed.

There was a white-capped two children on one of the down the river a few days ago. were evidently off for the day, for th nurse carried a basket of lunch. It wasn't lunch time when the two them a hard bottled egg. One of the dren, a little girl of perhaps four, has trouble with her egg. The shell didn't come off nicely, but bits of the white stuck to it. The little girl worked away "Give me another one, please, mammy she said, "I fink this one is a clingstone